

REBELS COMMAND NORTHERN MEXICO

Open Custom Houses, Levy
Taxes and Prepare to Prose-
cute War to Bitter End.

Continued From Page One.

received here and arrangements already are being made for the purchase of much ammunition and artillery.

The insurgents in the north are well supplied, but those in the south and west have very little of it. The United States customhouse officials have received word from Washington to pass arms and all classes of articles through Juarez and already the war department of the provisional government, of which Venustiano Carranza is secretary, is making preparations for their distribution. General Carranza was in conference with the military chiefs arranging for the appointment of garrisons in various parts of Chihuahua and Sonora and the movement of the present large force of insurgents troops in Juarez southward. As the railroad between here and Casas Grandes has been opened, and it will be possible for the insurgents to convey their men rapidly to any point along the line, they feel in complete control of the situation.

The war department is in constant communication by telegraph now with Carranza chiefs south of here, and little fear is entertained that the rebels have or any other federal will be able to make much headway.

ANXIETY AT CANANEA.

Federals Fear the Camp Will Be Surprised by Insurrectos.

CANANEA, Sonora, May 12.—Cananea's garrison, lured into a sense of security early today by word brought by scouts that the main body of Juan Carranza's insurrecto force had struck camp and was moving to the southward, was awakened to feverish activity later by reports of rebel operations having for their object the capture of the camp. All available men are engaged in strengthening the defenses, in the fear that the insurrectos are about to deliver their long-expected attack.

Word came today that the Southern Pacific railroad between Cananea and Naco and between Del Rio and Nogales, on both branches and a private telephone line to Naco has been severed. Cananea's only remaining means of communication with the outside world is the federal telegraph wire to Nogales, which for some time, owing to the lack of communication on the same poles as the railroad wires. No trains arrived from any direction today nor are any likely to reach Cananea for some time, owing to the extent of the destruction along the railroad.

Large insurrecto bands are known to be stationed in the hills south of the camp, but federals scouting in the hills today have not been able to locate them. A surprise attack is feared, although it is possible that the rebels are concentrating about Hermosillo, whose garrison numbers 750 men. The town is fairly well fortified, but it is probable that the rebels could muster a force of more than 2500 men by combining all the bands operating in this region.

Mayor Arnold of Cananea went out of the camp late today to intercede with the rebel chiefs, who are threatening an attack on this camp and are not to attempt the capture of Cananea. At a late hour the conference was still on, the mayor and Juan Carranza, the leader of the rebels.

Mayor Arnold was accompanied by the other civil officials. They urged upon Carranza that the capture of Cananea would result chiefly in damage to American interests, while the gain to the rebels

would be slight—in fact, little more than the capture of three machine guns, which were said to be owned by the Cananea Consolidated Mining company and not by the federal government.

It is reported here that Carranza had decided to threaten an attack upon Cananea and proceed against Hermosillo, when it was learned that Colonel Chihuahua, who was with the federal garrison at abandoned Agua Prieta, had left that force at Naco and swung down to Cananea, entering the camp to reinforce the garrison. Carranza is one of the most bitterly hated of the federal leaders. He is charged with having caused the execution of Colonel Talamantes and the latter's two sons while he was prefect of Moctezuma. For three months the insurrectos have been relentless in their pursuit of Carranza, but he has continually succeeded in evading them.

It is understood that Juan Carranza demands the surrender of Chihuahua as a preliminary before he will discuss terms for the temporary abandonment of the proposed attack upon Cananea.

FREEDOM OF COMMERCE.

Interest of the United States Lies in Preserving Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Legitimate commerce between the United States and the border towns of Mexico now held by the insurrectos will not be interfered with by the United States. The department of international law arising from the border situation was discussed by the cabinet today and the general policy laid down that there would be no interference of trade which did not violate the neutrality of the United States. Administration officials decline to discuss hypothetical questions relating to the exportation of arms and ammunition. While there will be freedom of commerce, it was clear it will be the policy to examine every shipment to see that it does not offend the neutral position of this country.

The state department issued an official statement outlining the policy, but saying this government's course had no bearing on the question of the recognition of the belligerency of the insurrectos.

Question of Neutrality.

The question of preserving the neutrality of the United States is placed largely in the hands of the United States collectors of customs along the border. They must pass upon the legality of all shipments. Colonel Steever was instructed by Secretary of War Dickinson to permit all shipments which pass through the customs house at El Paso to enter Juarez.

Commercial exportations and intercourse of whatever description between Juarez and El Paso, save the state department's statement, and not in legal contemplation of the law, is the mere fact that Juarez is now in the actual possession of the insurrectos instead of the Mexican federal authorities. The same principles, of course, apply in all places where the condition of insurrection exists.

These facts have nothing whatever to do with any question of the recognition of belligerency, the duty of the government being to maintain its neutrality in all cases that of enforcing its so-called neutrality statutes, which forbid the exportation of arms and munitions to any country, friendly or unfriendly, or to any foreign government, or in favor of any foreign government, no international obligation, the rights of foreign governments in matters of neutrality being derived wholly from the rules and principles of international law.

Arms Turned Over to Consul.

All arms surrendered by the Mexican federals to the United States officer in Douglas, Ariz., after the capture of Agua Prieta, have been turned over to the Mexican consul in Douglas. The commanding officer in Douglas was so notified.

Resolutions were introduced in the house by Representative Fowler of Illinois asking the secretary of war for a report on the capture of Agua Prieta, United States citizens within twenty-five miles of the Mexican border as a result of the capture of Agua Prieta, and for the election of a special committee of seven to inquire into the matter. Both resolutions were referred to the rules committee.

Pichuelo, in the state of Chihuahua, sixty miles from the capital of Tabasco, according to a telegram received by the state department.

Consul Dye, in Nogales, telegraphed that railroad bridges near Magdalena were burned yesterday.

CALL FOR HELP.

Parties Leave for Cananea to Rescue American Women and Children.

BISBEE, Ariz., May 12.—In response to an urgent message from Dr. L. D. Greenway of Cananea to Captain John C. Greenway of Bisbee, dozen automobiles left here today and a number left Douglas for Cananea to bring the American women and children there into the United States.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 12.—Five automobiles left Douglas for Cananea today in response to an appeal from that city, with the object of taking out of Cananea as many Americans as possible in view of the expected rebel attack. The automobiles carried only their drivers.

Advises from Cananea which brought the appeal for automobiles to bring out the Americans, stated that an attack was expected at any moment. Juan Carranza, the rebel commander, was awaiting reinforcements from the command of Frank Langston and other leaders, which would bring his force up to about 1500 men.

Tonight's train from Nacozari brought 1500 rebels to Agua Prieta to augment the garrison that moved into the town upon its evacuation by the federal troops. The insurrecto forces defending Agua Prieta now numbers about 2500 men. Anacleto Giron and his band of 700 are expected to arrive in Agua Prieta tomorrow. Juan Antonio Garcia is the ranking rebel officer already here.

Scouts have been thrown out and the work of reinforcing has been going forward rapidly. The garrison is in a much better position when the rebels held Agua Prieta before, as supplies are being permitted to enter from the American side, arms and ammunition alone being barred. A troop of American cavalry is kept constantly at the American customhouse in Douglas, and soldiers instead of customs officials inspect all persons crossing the line.

MAY AVERT ATTACK.

Carranza Ordered to Return to Agua Prieta With His Force.

AGUA PRIETA, Mexico (via Douglas, Ariz.), May 12.—A scout has been sent to Juan Carranza, who is threatening an attack upon Cananea, by General Lomey, commander of the 700 men expected to arrive in Agua Prieta tomorrow. Juan Antonio Garcia is the ranking rebel officer already here.

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NAVARRO IS UNMOVED.

Federal Commander at Juarez Does Not Fear Court-Martial.

JUAREZ, May 12.—When an Associated Press representative today showed General Navarro the dispatch from Mexico City stating that he probably would be court-martialed for surrendering the town to the insurrectos, the defeated commander received the news with grim silence. He declared, he finally explained, was guided by humanitarian motives. Four hundred soldiers, thirsty, hungry and with no possible chance of victory over an army that numbered nearly 1000, were saved, in his opinion, from a pitiful fate by the surrender.

The hardships upon which the federals labored are, perhaps, unknown to the government, it was said, but when the facts are known it is believed here the

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Dance Around Maypole Girls Enjoy Lawn Party

THE MAYPOLE DANCE.



Students of Latter-day Saints University Have Afternoon of Fun on Greensward.

At the Latter-day Saints university yesterday afternoon the first annual May-day festival was given. More than 100 girls, dressed in white, with streamers of gold blue flashing gaily from their waists, went through many interesting and highly entertaining dances under the supervision of Miss Hazel Edwards and Miss Mary Johnson. Miss Leone Gammette, queen of the May, and attractive queen as she sat amid her maids of honor in the chair covered with a huge American flag, on the lawn in front of the Memorial building. It was a half holiday at the big institution at the head of Main street, and the 1000 students quivered there apparently enjoyed the event to the utmost.

Beginning at 2:30 o'clock the line of march started from the Deseret building, to the strains of the school music. Miss Caldwell also assisted ably with the work of directing the many quivering girls, who were given a lawn before an enthusiastic gathering.

government will commend the general for the brave fight he made.

The new battle began on the morning of May 12, when General Navarro, who was unable to maintain his outer trenches because he did not wish to fire into American territory, the insurrectos entering the town with the American line behind them. General Navarro, it is declared, thought his only chance was to fight the battle within the town and his fortifications.

The insurrectos soon, however, cut off the water and food supply and the federal soldiers began to suffer. On the second day's fighting, when the insurrectos were throwing bombs and setting fire to the frame buildings, General Navarro's conscience is declared to have been right in surrendering when he did. Insurrectos to a man agree with him, claiming that the insurrectos made progress of the fight, and some Mexicans today were inclined to believe the court-martial is only a matter of form.

General Navarro, however, is given a high commendation for bravery being just as likely to ensue as a reprimand.

CHARGED WITH LOOTING.

Warrants Out for Americans Who Helped Capture Juarez.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 12.—Warrants were sworn out today before Mexican provincial officials in Juarez for the arrest of a number of Americans who were said to have helped the insurrectos in the capture of Juarez. The charges are on the charges of looting and robbing Chihuahuans during the recent fighting. Several have come to the American side.

Twenty-two Americans composed the American force that captured the town. By its desperate fighting during the three days in the streets of Juarez. Whether charges of looting have been brought against the Americans is not clear. It has been impossible to confirm from official sources the report that charges had been made against the Americans. But the American friends were quietly told by Mexican friends that they were being looked for and turned in to the authorities.

Whatever else may result, the immediate effect has been the practical elimination of the American fighting force from the town of Juarez. The Americans themselves vehemently deny the charges of looting made against them, claiming that they were only looting the government's peace representatives and that the moving incentive is the taking of all the credit for the victory for the Mexicans.

Americans and of Colonel Garibaldi, the grandson of the Italian patriot, and eight Mexicans whom the Americans asserted came to them after they had fought their way into the city.

DIAS IS WEAKENING.

Willing to Reiterate His Manifesto in More Explicit Terms.

MEXICO CITY, May 12.—General Diaz will not leave the presidency while the country is in its present state of unrest. He stands ready to state in more explicit terms than he has in his recent manifesto, if necessary, his attitude with reference to his retirement.

He has demanded to know from his opponents the terms in which they expected him to announce his willingness to resign and is waiting a reply from them.

The president's declaration last Sunday was made in good faith and with the desire to serve the interests of his country. There was no subterfuge in his declaration. He meant what he said—that he would lay down the reins of government when he could do so without danger of anarchy or chaos following his action.

Minister of Finance Jose Yves Limantour made the above explanation today to a representative of the Associated Press. He said that following the issuance of his manifesto and its rejection by the revolutionists, the message was sent to Judge Carranza, the government's peace representative, asking that Carranza and his followers state in exactly what terms they desired the announcement that the president was willing to resign.

General Diaz would explain said Mr. Limantour, precisely what he meant by his expression "when his conscience tells him that he can do so without giving over the country to anarchy."

The explanation, he added, would show no hidden meaning was intended.

"RED" LOPEZ ARRESTED.

Rebel Leader to Be Court-Martialed for Alleged Treachery.

BISBEE, Ariz., May 12.—"Diamond Dick," a Swiss-German fighting captain under Juan Carranza, was in Bisbee today to get a charge of treason. He was charged with the Mexican rebels on a ranch near Bisbee. He declared that "Red" Lopez, the leader of the rebel leaders, was under arrest and would be court-martialed before Francisco I. Madero, Jr., at Juarez, on a charge of having "sold out" at the second battle of Agua Prieta.

"Diamond Dick" asserted that Lopez

INNOCENT ONES SLAIN.

Murderous Work of Federals Under Command of Colonel Diaz.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, May 12.—This morning in an attempt to reach Guaymas and returned tonight, having been unable to pass beyond Llanos, report that the federals trying to reach Hermosillo in the retreat from Agua Prieta which was abandoned Wednesday, fired on the towns of Llanos and Santa Ana as their train passed through. They used machine guns posted on the roofs of the cars and poured a murderous fire into the houses, killing women and children.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

To Ogden Via Oregon Short Line.

Round trip \$1. Twenty-three trains.

SALOON MEN TRYING TO OBEY THE LAW

Task Is Difficult, Owing to Interpretation of New Measure.

Continued From Page One.

saloon that all towns previously "dry" are automatically made "wet" by the passage of the liquor law. Indeed, this position has been taken by some attorneys who have considered the bill. One man has gone so far as to arrange for a license for a saloon at Logan, which is now dry, and to declare that he is to apply for a license to the district court.

This man says that he has been informed by a lawyer that the federal law repeals all ordinances passed prior to May 9 of this year relative to the licensing, regulation or prohibition of the sale of liquor. Logan is a city of the second class, and under the provisions of the bill the power to license saloons is taken from the city council and placed in the hands of the district court. Possessing the qualifications required in the law for an applicant for a liquor license, he feels sure that the court cannot refuse to grant a license to him.

Somewhat similar is the situation that

has arisen in Provo, also a city of the second class. Provo also is "dry" and, as some attorneys contend, the present law repealed all existing city ordinances relative to the sale of liquor. Provo, as well as Logan, will involuntarily become "wet."

There are a number of cities of the third class concerning which the law is not so complex, which are now "dry" by virtue of a city ordinance to that effect, which would become "wet" if the law repeals the ordinance to the contrary.

It is possible that the solution to this situation is found in one of the Hayes bills which was passed by the last legislature. This bill amends the charter powers of city councils to make them conform to the new law. Under the old law city councils were given the power to license, regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicants. Under the new law a provision is added to this subdivision of the powers of city councils. The new law gives city councils the power to license, regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicants and providing that in case a majority of the electors of any city vote against the sale of liquor the council shall grant licenses and enact regulation and prohibition laws.

Of the first and second class, wherein the power to grant the licenses is vested with the district court.

Still Another Question.

There is considerable question as to the construction of this amendment and it is probable that the courts will be asked to interpret it. It has been suggested that it may be possible for the old powers of the city council as contained in the first clause of the amended section to be continued until the result of the liquor election becomes effective on October 1 next. The proviso clause, it is held by some attorneys, does not affect the first part of the subdivision until after its provisions are taken.

If this interpretation is taken as correct it must follow that that portion of the law giving the judges of the district court jurisdiction over the granting of liquor licenses is not effective until after October 1. Framers of the law declare this was the intent of the authors of the bill, but this intent is but poorly expressed in the bill, if it is as they concede that there is room for difference of opinion in the matter. Senator Carl A. Baggett, who has much to do with framing the bill, and Mr. D. D. Denny, city attorney of Salt Lake, have declared that the portion of the bill giving the district judges the authority to grant licenses and taking that authority away from city councils in the case of the first and second class is now in effect, while other attorneys, including some public officials, hold that the bill does not convey that authority until after October 1 and that all liquor ordinances previously enacted are now in effect. This question should prove an interesting one of the number arising out of the liquor law to be solved by the courts.

"DRYS" CALL MEETING.

Great Prohibition Gathering to Be Held in Tabernacle Sunday, May 5.

Sunday, May 21, will be prohibition Sunday at the tabernacle. A mass prohibition meeting will take the place of the usual Sunday afternoon services at the tabernacle. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Salt Lake Anti-Saloon League. The committee having charge of the meeting is made up of President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church yesterday and obtained permission from President Smith to hold the meeting in the tabernacle.

The committee having charge of the meeting consists of Robert Shields, the Rev. C. R. Neel, Bishop David A. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Wyatt, Mrs. P. A. Simpkins and Joseph J. Cannon. This committee is now arranging a programme of the tabernacle choir, will have charge of the singing. Robert Shields is at the head of the sub-committee on speakers. Several persons have been suggested as orators for the meeting, but the list has not been completed. Efforts will be made to have the children of all of the Sunday schools of the city at the meeting, occupying seats in the gallery of the tabernacle.

The women who have formed the Anti-Liquor League of Salt Lake have received a letter from the W. C. T. U. congratulating them on their organization and pledging co-operation during the coming campaign.

While the prohibitionists are getting well under way with their campaign, those on the other side of the question are not remaining idle. The Manufacturers and Business Men's Association of Utah, which has charge of the campaign against prohibition, is perfecting its organization and outlining the plan of campaign. It is probable that the anti-prohibitionists will not hold as many meetings as the prohibitionists, but according to the officers of the association will conduct a campaign of education, securing a wide circulation for the views of the members of the association and by a

personal canvass and otherwise endeavoring to enlist as many followers as possible. Each voting district is to be thoroughly organized and a busy campaign will be conducted on registration and election days.

It was reported that the Utah Hotel Men's association formed about six months ago, would enter the fight against prohibition. Prominent hotel men of Salt Lake said yesterday that so far as they knew no such action was contemplated by the association as an organization. Whatever part the hotel men take in the campaign will be as individuals, they said, and not as members of the association, which was formed before the present liquor law was drafted.

OPPOSE PROHIBITION.

Federation of Labor Adopts Resolutions Against "Dry Town."

The Federation of Labor held its regular meeting in its hall at Fourth South and State streets last night at which it discussed some very important business. The most important was the adoption of resolutions which were presented by Secretary A. E. Harvey of the federation in opposition to prohibition.

R. E. Currie, president of the federation, having left the city, J. G. West was elected to fill the unexpired term. Ira W. Eldridge was also elected to fill a vacancy on the board of trustees caused by E. F. Covert leaving the city. These men were also installed.

Murray King, heading a committee from the Socialists of the city, spoke on the alleged kidnapping of the McNamaras, and at his instance a committee was appointed to assist in making preparations for a demonstration for labor in opposition to the method of dealing with these union leaders. The committee was headed by A. E. Harvey.

The resolutions adopted in reference to prohibition are as follows:

"Whereas There is to be an election in Salt Lake City and other points in the state of Utah on the 27th of June, 1911, to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be allowed and 'Whereas Many members of the organizations represented in this body are directly or indirectly employed in the manufacturing, sale and handling of such intoxicating liquors; and

"Whereas The worker's only interest in an industry, at present, is its ability to employ him; and

"Whereas Every unemployed man is a menace to the stability of employment and wages; and

"Whereas The adoption of prohibition in Salt Lake City would result in the unemployment of many of our members; and

"Whereas Entirely aside from the question of personal rights involved in the sale of liquor, the regulation of liquor traffic, that we are opposed to prohibition, and call upon all members affiliated with this federation to a body to our support to the end that prohibition will be defeated at the coming election to be held June 27, 1911."

A Welcome to the Man in Overalls

The workingman who deposits a dollar in a savings account with us receives the same courtesy and consideration as the man of wealth.

One account of \$10,000 means one friend. A thousand accounts of \$10 each mean the same amount of money, with more clerical work, but they mean a thousand friends. If we had to make a choice, we would take the thousand friends.

Open an account with a dollar NOW—and add to it as you can.

Walker Brothers Bankers

The Oldest Bank in Utah.

Suggestions

---for a man's Saturday

Mentioning the following, some of which you will be buying this week's end, all being the exclusive, ultra-fashionable ideas, many imported.

Cravats Hats

Shirts Half Hose

Collars Gloves

Linen mesh underwear

Jewelry Sticks

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MENS FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

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FIVE HUNDRED PAIRS OF

Men's and Ladies'

\$3.50 to \$5.00

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THIS WEEK

VINCENT SHOE CO.

Let a
Perm
TO SMOK
and
win
out
5 cents

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DIED

SNARR—in this city, May 12, at his family residence, 125 West 3rd St. Funeral notice later.

FUNERAL NOTICE

SNARR—The funeral services for Elizabeth Snarr, wife of John Snarr, deceased, 923 Washington street, will be held at 2 o'clock today, May 13, from the residence of the family, 125 West 3rd St. At 4 o'clock a service will be held at the funeral home.

You Should Drink More Milk

AND EAT LESS MEAT

There are very few foods that contain as much nutritive value as does milk. It is a natural strengthener and builder.

Nothing is quite so good for growing children—especially those of school age—as is a wholesome milk. Of course, it must be pure to be beneficial. You can be assured about purity and freshness.

CLOVER LEAF PASTEURIZED MILK.

It's an economical food, every member of the family should use freely at meals. Order some extra today.

12 Quarts for a Dollar

Delivered to your door in large bottles direct from the biggest dairy.

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